

FRIMLEY AND CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE


MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR

1 9 5 2.



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S T A F F.

Medical Officer of Health.
F. CHURCHILL DAVIDSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H..

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
R.A. GOODALL, M.B., B.S.. to 6. 8. 52.
C.M. FINNY, M.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.S.. from 7. 8. 52.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.
B.J.D. WARREN, M.S.I.A..

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.
A.J. DESBROW, CERT. S.I.B.

Additional Sanitary Inspector.
M.J. DAVIS, M.S.I.A..

Chief Clerk.
MISS M. HOPPINS.

Clerk.
MISS E.B. HODGE.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the directions of the Minister of Health, I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for 1952.

The general health of the community remains at a high standard and there was a sharp decrease in the number of infectious disease cases notified due to a falling off in notifications of Whooping Cough and Measles.

The legitimate and illegitimate birth rates decreased in comparison with the previous year as also did the death rate, the latter (after correction for comparability factors) being 8.79 as compared with the figure for England and Wales of 11.3 per 1000 population. The birth rate remains slightly above the average for England and Wales being 15.95 as compared with 15.3.

Negotiations were completed during the year for the Mass Radiography Unit, which had previously been well supported by the public on two occasions, to visit the District again in 1953.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough became available under a Surrey County Council Scheme with effect from 1st August but no general publicity scheme was put into effect.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area 7,766 acres.

Population (Registrar General's
Estimated Mid-Year 1952) 24,220 (including
non-civilians)

Number of dwellinghouses
(At 31st. December, 1952) 4,921

Rateable Value £222,552.

Rates in the £ 18s. 6d.

Product of a Penny Rate
(At 31.3.53) £895.

		<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
LIVE BIRTHS	(Legitimate	330	168	162
	(Illegitimate	10	6	4
STILL BIRTHS	(Legitimate	2	2	-
	(Illegitimate	-	-	-
DEATHS	...	179	95	84

Deaths. Rate per 1,000
total (Live &
Deaths from puerperal causes:- Still) births.

(a) Puerperal sepsis - -
(b) Other puerperal causes 1 2.92

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:-

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	7	7	-
Illegitimate..	-	-	-

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:-

Legitimate	5	5	-
Illegitimate..	-	-	-

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASES.

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	1	5
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.. ...	4	-	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	4	-	4
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms..	9	7	16
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	13	19	32
18. Coronary disease, angina	15	9	24
19. Hypertensions with heart disease.. ...	1	3	4
20. Other heart disease	15	22	37
21. Other circulatory disease	2	2	4
22. Influenza	1	1	2
23. Pneumonia	2	1	3
24. Bronchitis	7	1	8
25. Other diseases of respiratory system...	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	-	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases...	9	9	18
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2
34. All other accidents	2	1	3
35. Suicide	-	2	2
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
 TOTALS	 95	 84	 179

CRUDE BIRTH RATE 14.12
 BIRTH RATE (Corrected with comparability factor) 15.95
 CRUDE DEATH RATE 7.39
 DEATH RATE (Corrected with comparability factor) 8.79
 DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE:-
 seven (All infants per 1,000 Live Births 20.59
 deaths (Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate
 Births) 21.21
 (Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate
 Births). -

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

	<u>Total cases notified.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>	<u>Total Deaths.</u>
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	32	2	-
Diphtheria... ..	-	-	-
Enteric Fever .			
(including paratyphoid)	-	-	-
Dysentery, Sonne..	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-
Pneumonia (All forms)..	3	2	3
Erysipelas... ..	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis			
Paralytic	2	1	-
Non-Paralytic.	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-
Measles.	77	-	-
Whooping Cough	27	-	-
Malaria Relapse			
(Contracted abroad).	1	-	-

During the year nine premises have been disinfected, comprising:-

Scarlet Fever. ...	4
Tuberculosis.. ...	1
Non-notifiable diseases	4

Ten loads of clothing and bedding were subjected to disinfection during the year.

Disinfection in cases of non-notifiable disease is carried out on request, and the cost re-charged.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR 1952.

Notifiable Disease	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT												Total cases in each locality.			No. of cases removed in each locality.						TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.		
	All ages - Years																							
	ALL AGES	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 and over.	Camberley	Yorktown	Frimley	Frimley Green and Mytchett.	Blackdown.	Camberley.	Yorktown.	Frimley.	Frimley Green and Mytchett.		Blackdown.	
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever.....	32	-	-	2	3	2	20	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (inc Paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (All forms)...	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Cerebro Spinal Fever....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ac. Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralytic.....	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Non-Paralytic.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	77	1	5	9	8	10	44	-	-	-	-	-	13	32	7	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	27	4	6	2	3	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	11	2	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery (Sonne).....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria (Contracted abroad).	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	144	5	11	13	15	15	73	5	-	2	2	3	55	-	36	13	40	4	-	-	1	-	-	5

Hospital Services.

There has been no major changes in the hospital services provided by the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee during the year and the details contained in previous reports have been omitted.

The District continues to be represented on the Group Management Committee by Mrs. Redding C.C. and Mr. A.C. Beer.

Of local interest, it is noted that, now that consultative out-patient clinics are held for general surgery at the Frimley and Camberley District Hospital, the attendances in the Out-patient and Casualty Department increased from 1,075 in 1951 to 2,430 in 1952 and the number of X-ray examinations also increased. The central heating system was enlarged and redesigned to provide for better heating of part of the maternity department and the operating theatre; the latter was also provided with new instruments and equipment at a cost of £300.

The Group Management Committee has placed on record its appreciation of enthusiastic local support resulting in various gifts to the staff and patients including a television set for use of the nursing staff.

A copy of the fourth Annual Report of the Management Committee can be obtained on loan from the Public Health Department by any member of the Council interested.

Camberley & Frimley District Nursing Association.

It is regretted that the final Annual Report of the Association has not yet been received and the usual statistics cannot be included in this Report.

When the National Health Service came into operation the Association continued in being in order that its 50 years of experience could remain available as a temporary expedient to help in the administration of the local domiciliary nursing and midwifery service; the Association ceased to exist on 31st March, 1953 and further reference to the valuable services rendered will be made in my next report.

Veneral Disease.

Free and confidential advice and treatment continued to be available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford and Woking and District Victoria Hospital, Woking, throughout the year. The details of location of clinics and times remained unchanged.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality

during 1952.

Age Periods.	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
15	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	-
35	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
45	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 & Upwards.	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	14	13	1	1	4	1	-	-

Note: New cases include Seven transfers
(Four Females and Three Males)

The Register shows that the number of persons resident in the Urban District on December 31st, 1952, suffering from Tuberculosis was 167, an increase of 10 compared with the previous year.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Respiratory	83	61	144
Non-respiratory.	15	8	23

Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries continued to be available at the following centres:-

FARNHAM: Brightwells, East Street.

Tuesdays at 9.30.a.m.

WOKING: Clarence Avenue.

Mondays at 10 a.m.

2nd. Monday at 5.30 p.m.

GUILDFORD: Tower House, Epsom Road.

Mondays and Wednesdays at 1.30 p.m.

Fridays at 9.30 a.m.

Midwifery.

There were eight midwives practising in the District as in the previous year.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Four maternity and child welfare clinics continued to be provided in the area.

Laboratory facilities.

The Clinical Research Association Ltd., continued to carry out pathological and bacteriological examinations on behalf of the Council, in addition to facilities available under the Ministry of Health Public Health Laboratory Service.

The following 'Antigens' are available on application:-

1. Diphtheria Antitoxin.
2. Diphtheria Prophylactic Alum Precipitated Toxoid.
3. Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Vaccine.
4. Streptococcus Antitoxin (Scarlatina).
5. Anti-Tetanic Serum.
6. Anti-Venimeux Serum.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

351 children were immunised and 207 re-immunised against Diphtheria during the year.

It is not practicable, as in previous years, to estimate the percentage of the child population covered by these figures as the Registrar-General is no longer in a position to give estimates of the total child population in agegroups and no alternative formula for arriving at these figures is yet available.

Scabies.

Clinics were held as required at the Surrey County Council Welfare Centre. Valuable voluntary assistance is given by members of the British Red Cross Detachment (Surrey 14) both in connection with scabies and diphtheria immunisation.

Yours faithfully,

F. CHURCHILL DAVIDSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE
YEAR - 1952

To the Chairman and Members of the
Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman. Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the following report relating to the work of the Department carried out during the year.

It was a matter of extreme regret that 1952 proved to be the last complete year of office as Chairman of the Committee for the late Mrs. D.M. Worsley.

Mrs. Worsley's enthusiastic interest in the work of the Department over many years earned for her the respect and affection of all.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.

No material change in source of supply or treatment took place during the year and the details contained in my previous report have been omitted.

Samples taken from the public supply continue to show a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity.

I am glad to acknowledge the continued co-operation of the Chief Engineer and other Officers of the Mid-Wessex Water Company on all matters of mutual interest.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE.

A report on this subject was submitted separately in July last and a copy is now appended.

Plans were prepared for an intensive campaign for recovery of iron and steel but an abnormally high sickness rate amongst an already depleted staff made it impossible to proceed in the matter. In view of the subsequent improvement in the supply position, special action was no longer one of priority although these materials continued to be removed and salvaged in the course of normal collections.

The following salvaged materials were sold during the financial year ended 31st March, 1953:-

	Tons.cwts.qrs.lbs.				£ . s . d			
Mixed Paper	384	8	0	0	3.694	3	3	
Bones		16	0	6	4	18	5	
Textiles	26	11	3	26	673	10	1	
Non-Ferrous Metals	2	0	2	0	190	6	6	
Ferrous Scrap	63	18	2	0	278	0	8	
Scrap Rubber	1	19	3	16	8	0	0	
Timber and Sleepers (24)	-	-	-	-	7	10	0	
Wood Wool	1	12	0	0	32	0	0	
	481	3	3	20	£4,888	8	11	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 15 producers of milk in the District but the majority of milk consumed in the area is provided by wholesalers outside the administrative area. There has continued to be an increase in the supply and demand for designated milk - the supply of raw milk now being strictly limited.

The supply of all milk to schools is designated.

The number of milk producers and retailers operating in the Urban District is set out in the following table:-

No of Registered Cowkeepers	15
Registered Retail Purveyors	16
Retail Purveyors operating from outside the area	6
Licensed to Bottle Tuberculin Tested Milk	2
Retail " " "	9
Pasteurise Milk	1
Retail Pasteurised Milk	9
Retail Sterilised Milk	1
Supplementary Licences to retail Tuberculin Tested Milk	2
Pasteurised Milk	2

MILK SAMPLING.

Raw Milk.

3 samples of ungraded milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, of these two were satisfactory.

Pasteurised Milk.

101 samples of Pasteurised Milk were submitted to the Phosphatase Test and of these 100 were found to be satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested and T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk.

7 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and were satisfactory.

Biological Examination of Milk.

During the year 10 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination for the detection of the presence of tubercle bacilli; in all cases a negative result was obtained.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949.

By arrangements between the Council and the Surrey County Council the Chief Sanitary Inspector continues to administer the provisions of these Regulations within the administrative area of the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council. One plant is licensed for pasteurisation and a consistently high standard is maintained.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The routine examination of foodstuffs continues an important branch of the Department's work. Close association is maintained with the Ministry of Food, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Milk Marketing Board.

153 Inspections have been made to examine food during the year, and the following commodities were condemned:-

FISH.

100 lbs. Fish.
9 tins Fish.

MEAT.

204¼ lbs. English Beef
20 lbs. Imported Beef.
11½ lbs. Imported Mutton.
33¾ lbs. English Pork.
10¼ lbs. Ox Liver.
15 lbs. Imported Bacon.
214 lbs. Imported Ham.
28 lbs. Luncheon Meat.
66½ lbs. Pork Luncheon Meat.
13¾ lbs. Pork Butts.
8¾ lbs. Chopped Pork in natural
juices.
6 lbs. Pork & Beef Loaf.
4¾ lbs. Veal and Ham Loaf.
6 lbs. Jellied Veal.
18¾ lbs. Tinned Sausages.
33 lbs. Pork Sausages.
14 lbs. Stewed Steak.

OTHER FOODS.

5 tins Soup.
2 tins Rabbit Casserole.
1 tin Meat Paste.
26 tins Peas.
12 tins Baked Beans.
2 tins Spaghetti.
1 tin Ravioli.
54 tins Tomatoes.
4 tins Apples.
3 tins Apricots.
1 tin Banana Pieces.
3 tins Blackcurrants.
4 tins Cherries.
5 tins Grapefruit.
1 tin Greengages.
8 tins Mandarin Oranges.
6 tins Oranges.
2 tins Peaches.
2 tins Pears.
8 tins Pineapples.
47 tins Plums.
27¼ lbs. Prunes.
1 tin Strained Plums with
Semolina.

OTHER FOODS CONTINUED.

1 tin Strained Prunes with lemon juice.
2 tins Orange Juice.
1 tin Pineapple Juice.
7 tins Tomato Juice.
15 lbs. Cheese trimmings.
3 boxes of Cheese.
1 tin Nescafe.
1 tin Marmalade.
11 tins Evaporated Milk.
7 tins Full Cream Milk.
1 tin Skimmed Milk.
34 jars Salad Cream.
1 jar Sandwich Spread.
1 jar Patum Pepperium.
3 pkts. Barley Kernels.
1 pkt. Junket.
1 bottle Essence of Rennet .
320 Chocolate Tea Cakes.
10 lbs. Fondant Icing.
36 lbs. Danish Sweet Vanilla. Wafers.
51¼ lbs. Sweetmeats.
1½ lbs. Butter.
2 lbs. Granulated Sugar.

FOOD POISONING.

Only one case of Food Poisoning was reported during the course of the year.

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

There are now 66 premises registered in the district; 2 of these are licensed to manufacture and 64 are licensed to retail prepacked ice cream. All premises and vehicles used in connection with this trade have been kept under constant supervision and a close liaison exists between those Local Authorities in whose area the manufactured commodity is produced.

The Council has been exacting in their requirements concerning the suitability of premises proposed for use in the manufacture and retail of Ice Cream.

Samples of Ice Cream have been taken from the various manufacturers and retailers, the results of analysis being as follows:-

Grade 1	55
Grade 2	19
Grade 3	1
Grade 4	Nil
Ungraded samples	44 (see note below)

NOTE:-

The provisional grading scheme laid down by the Ministry of Health is not applicable to coloured products; these are subjected to bacteriological and coli tests.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Return of Samples taken in the District by the
Surrey County Council and analysed during 1952

<u>Articles</u>	<u>Analysed.</u>			<u>Adulterated or Irregular.</u>			<u>Pro-secu-tions.</u>	<u>Con-vict-ions.</u>
	<u>For- mal.</u>	<u>In- for- mal.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>For- mal.</u>	<u>In- for- mal.</u>	<u>Total.</u>		
<u>Food.</u>								
Milk. . .	67	1	68	5	-	5	-	-
Almond, Ground	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1
Sausages.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage Meat	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whisky.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wine.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Drugs.</u>								
Olive Oil	-	1	1	-	1*	1	-	-
Peppermint tablets.	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Tonic Syrup	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
TOTALS	79	2	81	8	1	9	2	2

* Labelling offence.

In view of the publication of the provisional census figures indicating a population in excess of 20,000, favourable consideration was given to the desirability of applying to the Minister for the District to become an autonomous Food & Drugs Authority. No formal application can be made until the official population figure is published by the Registrar General.

Active opposition to such a proposal is not anticipated from the Surrey County Council who are the present Food & Drugs Authority.

VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL.

Rodent destruction.

305 premises were treated for infestation of rats or mice during the year.

The use of 'Warfarin' was adopted in a large number of cases with very satisfactory results; this poison introduces a new technique insofar as the rats or mice are killed gradually, without suffering, and die in the space of a few days from haemorrhage.

The usual annual test of a percentage of the soil sewers indicated freedom from infestation.

Surrey No. 1. Workable Area (of which the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Chief Sanitary Inspector remained Chairman and Honorary Secretary respectively) met during the year; in view of the general standardisation of methods adopted by local authorities following the introduction of the Pests Act, 1949, the practical value of this Committee to constituent members has tended to diminish.

Other pests.

The Surrey Education Committee decided at the commencement of the year to approach local authorities to undertake on a rechargeable basis the treatment of school premises, kitchens and canteens including preventive spraying against fly infestation; this work had previously been carried out by commercial operators and its transfer to local authorities was an obvious and logical move which not only enabled the school premises to be integrated into the general local arrangements for disinfestation and rodent control, but also, in all probability effected substantial financial saving to the Education Authority. Similar arrangements exist with the Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee.

One property and bedding was treated for bed bugs during the year.

A large club premises was found to be heavily infested with pharaoh's ants (*momomorium pharonis*) and some experimental work was carried out and the infestation controlled; complete eradication of this pest is extremely difficult unless the nest can be located.

Other properties disinfested included:-

Wasps	35
Ants	6
Bees	4
Cockroaches	4
Beetles	2
Fleas	1

Mosquito control.

Watercourses, ditches and ponds in the District where mosquitoes are known to be breeding, are sprayed at regular intervals during the season as a routine treatment.

The House Longhorn Beetle. (Hylotrupes bajulus).

The demand for surveys, emanating from architects surveyors, building societies and owners, continued throughout the year. The free advisory service afforded by the Council is generally appreciated and has done much to dispel the alarmist attitude which tended to arise in the mind of the general public in the early days of the investigation of the problem.

The text of an amendment to the Building Byelaws relating to protection of new roof timbers was agreed with the Ministry during the year.

Public Conveniences.

With the construction of a new convenience providing accommodation for both sexes at Blackdown, a long standing need in this part of the District was satisfied.

An agreement was negotiated with the Brewery Company to provide modernised male sanitary accommodation at the Rose & Thistle Public House, Frimley Green. The Brewery Co., in consideration of a contribution of half the cost of modernisation, agreed to allow unrestricted access by the general public at all times.

Improved accommodation at Frimley, making provision for both sexes, remains to be provided when circumstances permit.

It is unfortunate that the standard of hygiene of many users, particularly passing coach loads etc. on the main road, is in many cases deplorably low; malicious damage to the structures and fittings is also a source of frequent and unnecessary expenditure on repair and replacement.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts 1928 - 1936.

Forty licences were issued during the year, sanctioning the storage of petroleum spirit or petroleum mixtures in the form of cellulose.

Storage for bulk supplies of petroleum spirit is provided in underground steel tanks varying in capacity from 250 to 2,000 gallons. Cellulose paint spraying mixtures are stored in metal containers of one to five gallon capacity - bulk supplies of these commodities are kept in brick, metal or other approved fireproof structures.

Total fees received for licences £26.10.0.

B.J.D. WARREN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

	<u>Inspections.</u>
HOUSING: - Inspections re Housing Defects	602
" Under housing Acts	8
" " " re overcrowding	3
VERMINOUS PREMISES	
Houses inspected	4
" disinfested	6
No. of dirty premises	1
Other pests	47
NOTICES SERVED. (Excluding verbal warnings)	
No. of informal notices served	54
" " " complied with	52
" statutory " served	4
" " " complied with	4
" Court proceedings	Nil
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	
Inquiries in cases of Infectious Disease	69
Visits re disinfection	18
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits	
(Food Poisoning)	1
GENERAL SANITATION.	
Inspection re complaints	185
Water supplies	8
Watercourses	18
Stables	3
Piggeries	104
Fried Fish Shops, Fishmongers	28
Dairies and Milk Shops	38
Cowsheds	4
Butcher Shops	66
Provision Stores, Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	183
Food Inspections	153
Bakehouses	54
Moveable dwellings	28
Factories	42
Theatres	4
Refuse collection, disposal and salvage	843
Schools	15
Petroleum Inspections	37
Public Conveniences	299
Rats and Mice Destruction	350
Mortuary	9
Burials (under National Assistance Act, 1948.)	Nil
Survey - House Longhorn Beetle	125
Disinfestation	185
Diphtheria Immunisation	8
Miscellaneous	1064

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

PART I OF THE ACT

1.- INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	No. on Regis- ter.	Inspec- tions.	Number of Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sect.1.2.3.4. & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	86	42	6	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect.7. is enforced by the Local Authority.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section. 7 is enforced by L.A. (excl.out-workers premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	86	42	6	Nil

2.- CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted.
	Found.	Re- med ied.	To H.M. Inspec tor.	Referred By H.M. Inspec tor.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1). .	6	6	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2.) . . .	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork). . . .	2	1	-	2	-
TOTAL	10	9	-	3	-

FRIMLEY & CAMBERLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT ON PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(excluding street cleansing under control of the Engineer & Surveyor).

The financial year ending March 31st.1953 was one of fluctuating fortunes particularly in the field of salvage recovery. I propose to review the year's work briefly under three headings, viz. collection, disposal and salvage, or as it is known locally, the Raw Materials Recovery Scheme.

COLLECTION.

It is still a matter of regret that every householder cannot yet be certain of a regular weekly collection throughout the year although every effort is made to achieve this standard.

Five Shelvoke and Drewry freighters are in regular use; the delivery of a 'Fore and Aft' vehicle in September made it possible to scrap the last pre-war freighter in use, the fleet now consisting of two 'Chelseas' and two 24. yard rear loading moving floor freighters in addition to the 'Fore and Aft' tipper. A sufficiency of vehicles in good condition became a reality during the year.

Manpower, however, remained a considerable problem despite payment of plus rates above J.I.C. rates. In a District of this character, with an abundance of congenial jobs in light industry, Government establishments etc. it is understandable that there is little ambition amongst right type of man to be a dustman. I emphasise 'the right type' because experience has shown that sub-standard labour is valueless and it is unfair to genuine employees to introduce such labour into the teams however one may be tempted in the absence of anything better.

It is perhaps generally thought that a dustman is an unskilled worker requiring no particular aptitude or training but, in fact, an efficient collector needs considerable training and experience before becoming fully proficient; in this respect the Department is fortunate in having the services of a small nucleus of long service employees with very considerable experience of the District and local problems involved.

The general public is, however, not particularly interested in staff problems and regards them as problems to be solved by the Cleansing Office, as, of course, they are.

what the long term solution of the problem will be I cannot forecast.

There is a tendency to try to counterbalance the shortage of suitable labour by the introduction of mechanisation and manufacturers of certain types of refuse collecting vehicles are giving increasing attention to this trend. The loading of refuse in special containers by mechanical processes effects a substantial saving in labour but also incurs additional disadvantages since household refuse constitutes a natural abrasive and with its resultant wear and tear on vehicles gives rise to correspondingly increased maintenance and costs may well be adversely affected. This aspect is perhaps of greater concern to the smaller local authorities who maintain their fleets of vehicles largely by the special servicing facilities provided by manufacturers rather than a fully equipped depot manned by their own skilled mechanics. Much research remains to be done in this sphere which will no doubt in time produce equipment embodying both simplicity in design and application coupled with efficiency and reliability in operation.

The manpower position during the year under review was somewhat more satisfactory than the previous one but barely sufficiently so to counteract the development of the District which increased in tempo considerably during the year.

In addition to private development, over 600 post-war Council dwellings had been completed by the end of the year representing a considerably increased demand on the service; this increased demand is not always apparent as it takes place gradually, almost day by day, but the cumulative effect on a year's working has an important bearing on the service and will continue to do so to a greater degree in the future.

Total gross cost of collection for the year amounted to £9,930, a formidable figure despite a saving of £800 against the original estimate; the product of a penny rate in the District is £895 and the gross collection cost is therefore roughly an elevenpenny rate. The average private dwelling (excluding all commercial properties) has a rateable value of slightly under £30 and the average ratepayer therefore receives a thorough clearance of refuse about 45 times a year at a gross cost of approximately £1.7. 6 per annum - probably not a bad bargain in a District with a number of long carries to be negotiated and bearing in mind the final cost (including disposal) is somewhat lower as shown later.

DISPOSAL.

Disposal of refuse by controlled tipping continued to

function reasonably satisfactorily with the use of a Fordson (Muledozer) introduced during the previous year when it became imperative to find some alternative means to counteract the acute manpower shortage for this type of work. Mechanisation of tipping operations appear to be an inevitable outcome of the labour situation at least in areas such as this but the precise detail of operation to attain the standard 'finished product' recommended by the Ministry of Health in respect of controlled tipping still requires much study before perfection can be achieved.

Whilst recovery of raw materials from refuse is now an integral part of the national economy, it nevertheless adds to the difficulties of controlled tipping insofar as refuse must remain exposed for a longer period which also adds to the problem of pest control. It is satisfactory to note, however, that rat infestation has been extremely limited and such minor infestations as were detected were eradicated by 'Warfarin' treatment.

Gross cost of the disposal depot amounted to £3,759 which included £820 in respect of an additional depot building, road works and plant.

RAW MATERIAL RECOVERY.

Perhaps the most spectacular feature of the year was the announcement in April of the National Waste Paper Contest Result conducted during the previous year and which culminated in Frimley & Camberley being in the first prize winners list of £1,000; this was a source of great satisfaction both to the Council and the general public who had supported wholeheartedly the intensive campaign which was waged throughout the period of the Contest.

At the beginning of the year under review the problem of estimating income for the year was not an easy one. On the one hand there was a salvage conscious public who had just raised £7,868 (excluding the prize money) but on the other was the problem of market trends and demands in the future; £5,000 was eventually agreed as a reasonable figure.

Very soon in the year, however, the situation with regard to waste paper became uneasy with falling prices, excess stocks at mills and an unavoidable 'quota' system imposed on local authorities. In view of the likelihood of a permanent loss of enthusiasm if the public were asked to restrict collection, full collections were maintained and the balance stock piled against future demands. The demand position gradually improved although prices did not rise with the result that 384 tons were sold for £3,694 and the stock in hand at the end of the year was limited to one week's output.

IV

So far as textiles were concerned, tonnage remained constant although prices generally averaged about 20% lower than the previous year, 27 tons being sold for £674.

An intensive drive for iron and steel resulted in the previous year's tonnage being doubled and an income of £278 obtained from sales of 64 tons.

Other commodities sold included 2 tons of non-ferrous metals (£90), 32 cwts. of wood wool (£32) and 16 cwts. of bones (£5).

The total overall income from all sources amounted to £4,888; against the original estimate of £5,000.

The method of collection is by a 4 cu.yard trailer attached to each freighter with a 10 cwt. general purpose van (the cost of which is included in the gross cost of collection) used on a part-time basis for large accumulations at business premises etc..

From 1st. April, 1940 to 31st. March, 1952 a total income of £30,702 has been received representing some 4,000 tons of material kept out of the tip, roughly equivalent to one year's tipping space and operations saved.

No bonus is paid to the staff except a plus rate of 3/- per week which is intended to be a reimbursement for the extra work necessary in separating salvable commodities in the course of collection and disposal. The question of bonus schemes based on results has been, and will probably remain, a controversial one and I will not comment further than to say that the local Scheme has operated successfully without one.

After allowing for addition of gross cost of disposal to that of collection and deduction of income the annual collection and disposal of refuse cost the average private ratepayer approximately 26/- per annum. Whether this can be reduced or must rise remains a problem which needs close attention in the future. (All expenditure figures quoted are from approximate account and may vary very slightly in the final abstract)